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## The ultimate guide to ielts speaking pdf

The ultimate guide to ielts speaking by parthesh thakkar. The ultimate guide to ielts speaking pdf free download.

Full Preparation for IELTS TRANSPORTS. click the Download button to download the entire IELTS speaking course and prepare for the IELTS speaking exam as soon as possible. All you have to do is follow our step by step plan very carefully! Do you want to get a better IELTS speaking test? It is no secret that official evaluation criteria must be understood and applied. Many websites talk about these descriptions of IELTS -speaking groups, but few provide detailed information. Today I will introduce the behind-the-scenes descriptions of these groups (evaluation criteria). To learn how to use them to achieve the perfect group score. I think you'll be surprised. And if you learn at least a small idea, you can use it for the rest of your life. PS My goal is to create free content that is better than the content paid by other users. Here's the last attempt to take off socks - free. By the way, after the last 10 years, having searched and tested many methods with my students in the last 10 years, I have finally found a simple method of preparing the IELTS, which really works to maintain the 7.5 lane. Step by step, I demonstrate these methods to make preparation as easy as possible. You can visit this link if you want to meet this guide (you can download a free view here). Here you can store this item 1. Without fluffy 2. filtered 3. Do you know 4. Very good sound? Yes, you have read correctly ... You have to follow each of my suggestions. Your success in the speaking module will depend on the application of the following criteria: 1. Fluidity and consistency fluctuations Line length Repetition Self -correcting Consistency Situational Speech 2. Grammar Range and Accuracy Complexity Thumb Rules 3. Dictionary Resources Vocabulary Scope Pronunciation.

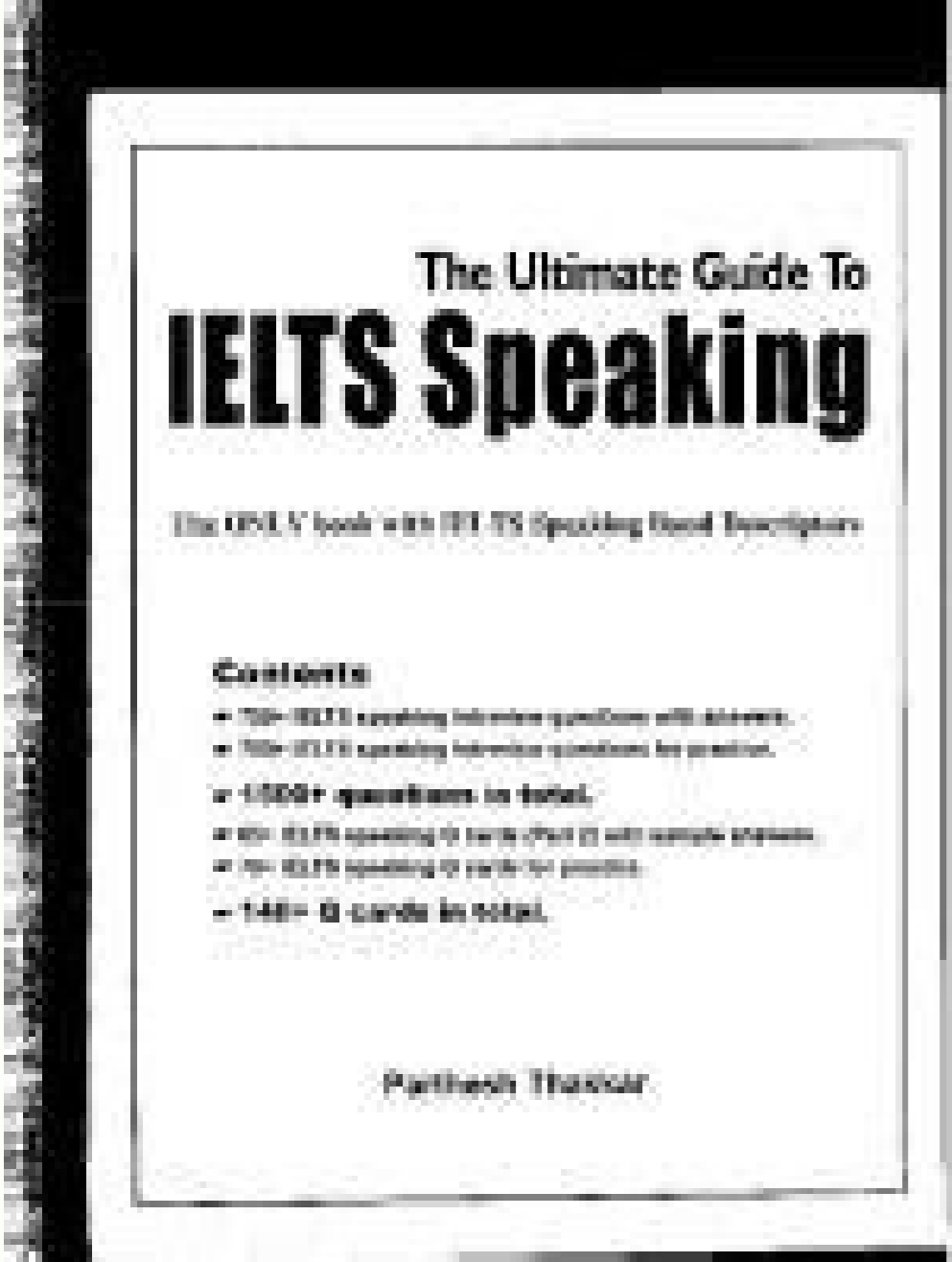
### Describe a book you have read

You should say:

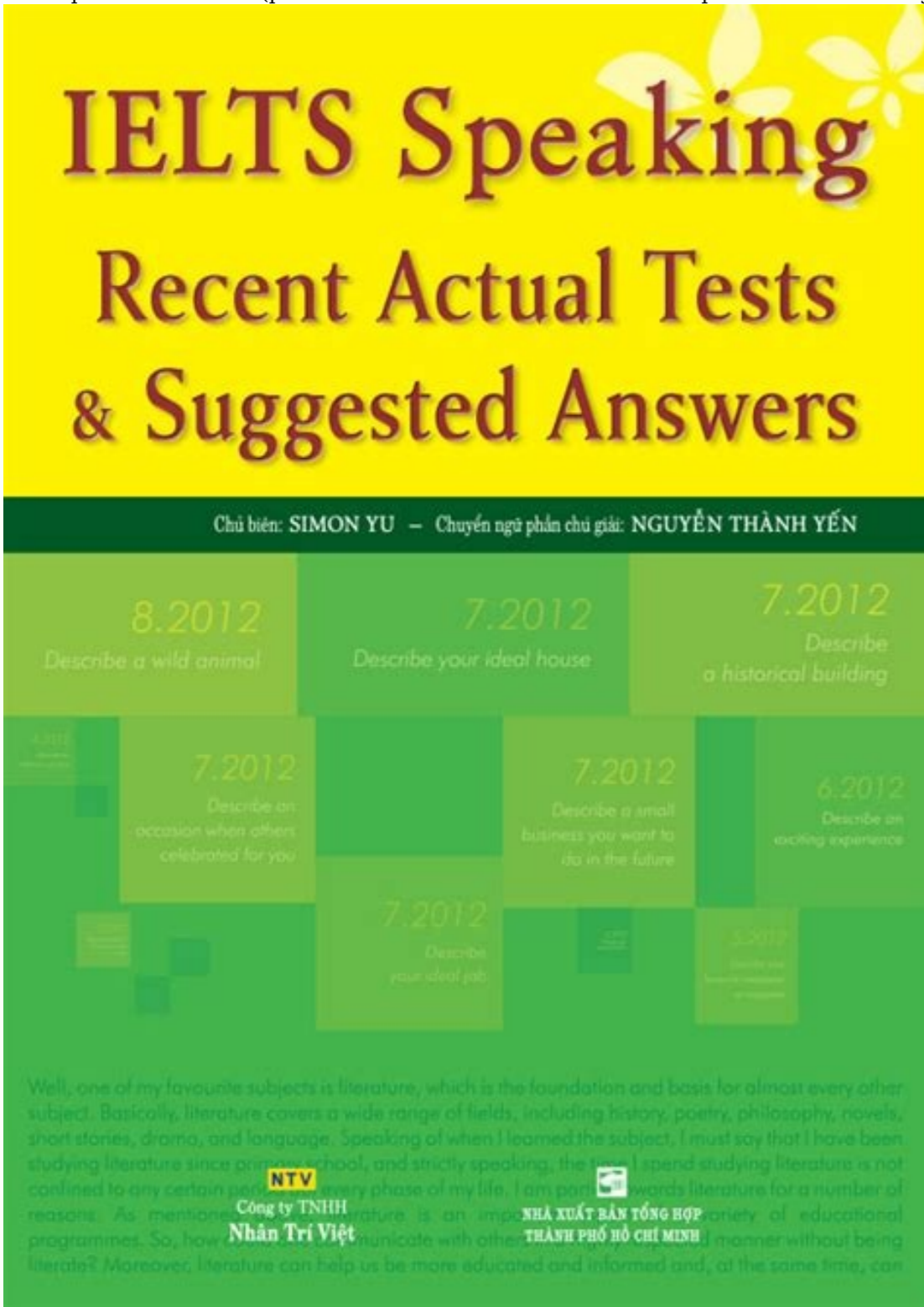
- What it was
- When you read it
- What it was about

And explain how you felt about this book

Understanding. The fraction. Rhythm. Intonation. Stress. Speaking speedIBTS Perspectives Full Course Preparation Click the download button to speak IBTS to prepare the full course and prepare for your IBTS speech as soon as possible. All you have to do is follow our step by step very carefully! Would you like to score better in IBTS Language? Then it's no secret that you need to understand and use the official evaluation criteria. Many sites refer to group descriptions in these instructions, but some do not describe them in detail. Today I will take them behind the scenes of this group's descriptions (judging criteria). So you can learn how to use them to get the perfect band score. Although they are advanced, they are becoming increasingly difficult to implement or use. I will analyze them step by step in this post and like to use how many they consider useful. What you learn to understand these 4 -point criteria, which were created in IELTS Tests the subtests in relation to these 4 criteria, since these criteria are as important as you can easily use these elements to exceed your score so that so that we start immediately. 1. Fluidity and consistency What should be the first criterion for a good speaker in one language? You have to be free. It is not? Fluidity can be described as the ability without long breaks without speaking, let alone being intelligent ... if you are looking for words to express something. For example, not 5 seconds between 2 sets or between 2 words in one sentence when you speak your mother tongue. So when you speak English to demonstrate your fluidity. However, the examiner IELTS is looking for a certain note in her speech to take into account the fluid. These factors or suggestions: Activate the repetition of fluctuations of self -stranding fluctuations, we discuss these characteristics one after the other. The beginner often delays speaking and thinks about the right words to express his feelings. In fact, this hesitation can be due to stress or nervousness. However, it is also true that if you are too relaxed, you may not have a better performance and the ability to improve. Take a look at the lower curve that illustrates the optimal level of voltage for the maximum performance. After this curve, the level of the nerves is correct, but referred to as the tension level of gold crowns. More precisely, the main reason for this hesitation is a special thought. These candidates believe that the only way is to use the corrected grammar and vocabularyThey have to win better. The good news is that this idea does not apply to the IELTS exam. When you talk to the examiner, your most important goal is to provide understandable message. Do you really have to use the perfect grammar and vocabulary to make your speech understand? Not exactly. Does it mean you don't have to learn them? Anyway. 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For example, the research shows that in part 2 of the test requires only 39 seconds, while the participants in the test must speak 120 seconds (2 minutes). You might think that this can be due to a personal custom to talk about less. But it's not true. In fact, there is evidence that a candidate with a higher score tends to speak longer when he answers all questions. There is no doubt that the longest speech will show your ability to impress the examiner. Therefore, a longer curve is directly related to the high IELTS group. But when you speak for a long time, you have to solve your thoughtsWith a little practice and imagination, you will understand these organizations and be able to give a fairly long answer. Did you know that knowledgeable speakers inevitably use certain structures when speaking at length? Here is a good article on using these language structures. 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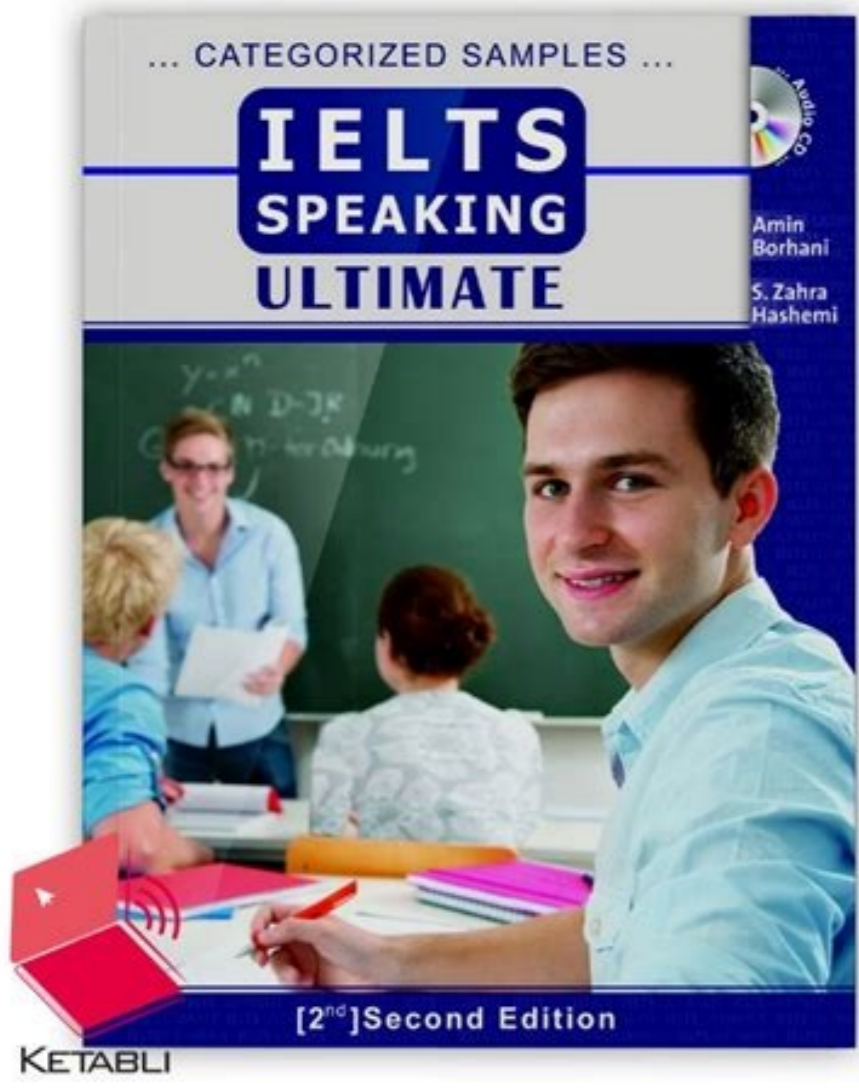


If you are wary of exploring this guide, you can visit this link (you can download a free preview here). Come back here you can consider this article-1. No foam 2nd filter 3. Must be 4 final sound? Yes, you read it right, you should follow my every suggestion. How successful you are at speaking in the module depends on the following criteria: 1. The duration of the overflow and the consistent hesitation repeat the grammar and accuracy complexes of the 2nd thumb. Use of idiomatic objects 4. In terms of pronunciation, voice speed rhythm limitation speed -6However, you don't have to be Stephen King to speak and score in IELTS. However, you must ensure that all of these four points are included. Although they are advanced, they are becoming increasingly difficult to implement or use. I will analyze them step by step in this post and like to use how many they consider useful. 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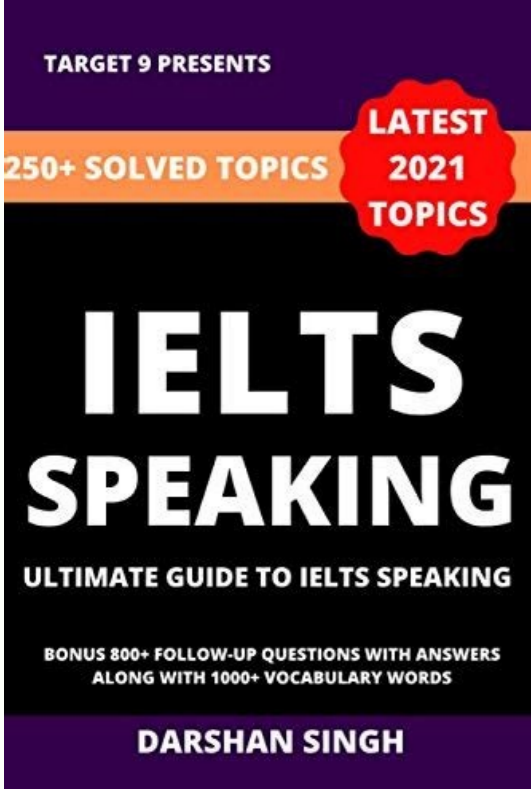


A study by the University of California Applied Linguistics also notes that "negotiations are related to the lack of connected devices for non-mother speakers (NNS). This means that the higher the ownership of a speaker, the more complex types of coherent devices he can use when speaking. If you now think about using these successive sentences, click this link to learn more or understand a practical example. Note that you have to use many of these sentences flexibly to obtain a 6 or 7 for language and connectivity in the original IELTS complaint. However, if you use the same markers again and again, you can lose your glasses. Sounds interesting? Take a look at this interview with Justin Bieber, in which he uses a similar technology several times that sounds new. If you do the same, it's justPay attention and can adversely affect the degree of tenderness and harmony. # Situation language: how to say that? We usually choose words to create a sentence based on grammatical law. But do you think this tactic always works until you talk to real people? For example, you can never start talking with the following sentences: How many uncles and aunt do you have? Or what color you have hair? Although these sentences are not at fault, at least grammatical. However, the problem is that speaking English is more than words spelled according to grammatical law. In fact, it's all about using the right phrase in a given situation. If this is the truth and it is your job if you want to make sure that the conversation is different. How can you say; I think you are from a large family? (Instead of: How many uncles and aunts ...) today your hair looks shiny; Do you use something for painting? (Instead: What is the color ...) Remember that using the right language structures in IBTS language tests is a difficult thing. If you do not fulfill this situation, you will speak relatively unrelated language, despite context and free assessments. Here is a good source in which you will learn phrases and expressions that you can use in different contexts during the IELTS language test. 2. In what grammar and accuracy range did you shoot this sentence? I'm worried about grammatical mistakes when I say. If you are not an Englishman, it is very normal to make mistakes in grammar. But that doesn't mean you are weak in grammar. Speaking, we usually make grammatical errors. And why; By writing, not speaking, we can pay more attention to grammar.





On the other hand, many English British also make mistakes in grammar. These although some grammatical errors still exist. However, if you want to achieve a group score of 8 or more, you must be consistently accurate in sentences that refer to the sliding characteristics of the native speaker. This is part of the accuracy of this talking bar indicator. Please note that this indicator has two parts: precision and range. This means that a high mark will not be awarded unless the candidate makes grammatical errors. The result will also depend on the level of grammar. The score in the Scope section is based on a number of different factors, including: The difficulty rule I want to use for all the simple sentences in my IELTS speaking test. Because, in my opinion, this is the easiest way to prove your knowledge of the English language. If you think like me and want to get a high score, then I will say this - you are wrong. When all the sentences in your speech are short (separate sentences), you create a jerky rhythm that sounds very unnatural. Experimental irritation will cause auditory irritation. For example: Examiner: Tell me, where are you from? Candidate: I was born in a village. It is very beautiful there. This village is small. All people are friendly to each other. What do you think? Sound jerky?



To get a group score of 7 or more, you had to make more varied sentences. In fact, you should use a combination of simple, compound, and compound sentences without making too many grammatical mistakes. Let's answer the previous typical IELTS question. 1/Simple: I was born in a village. 2/Complex: This village is small but very beautiful. 3/complex: I like living there because all the residents treat each other well. As you can see, this process is very simple. There are 2 ways to do this: 1. Use "and/but/or" to join two sentences. 2. Use subordinating conjunctions like "WHAT/WHERE/ALV/because/IF/since ETC" to join the sentences. How you can show a wider range of grammar? Are you talking? I really think some empirical rules can help a lot here. These empirical rules include, for example, grammatical properties. Relative sentences, diversity of times. In fact, there are some difficulties in using these functions. However, I give some recommendations that can significantly make your task easier. # Relative candidates for IELTS experts do not provide short answers, they say more! This means that they use answers to expand. The easiest way to achieve this is to make a difficult sentence using relative sentences. You should feel comfortable with relative offers to show your advanced spoken skills in grammar. For example, look at this typical answer with relative offers: I live in Sydney, most densely populated in Australia. The city is full of picturesque places that attract tourists from all over the world. Therefore, we use pronouns such as what, when, when, where, or what we are talking about or what we are talking about. Have you ever wondered how to use these pronouns (who are those who, who, when, where, where or what) to create such suggestions? There is a great guide written by Dr. Murrey and Anna to solve this problem. # The diversity of relative sentences is not the only way to show grammatical range. For example, a bad speaker can only use a simple gift. If the examiner at the same time evaluates too many sentences, your rating can be reduced to 5. So look for diversity! Let's look at the example of a typical question where the candidate uses different times. Q: What is your favorite movie? Answer: The current simple: Titanic is my favorite movie. The past is simple: I first saw this movie when I was 13. Present Perfect: I saw it in our local cinema. Current perfect sequel: Since then I have been watching Titanic at home several times. Such a language will be a good indicator of the main times that you can use in your language. This will increase your rating. 3. A lexical source probably can't say a word.

In fact, you have to use some words to make your speech. Now the question is how effective it is to use a few words to convey a complete picture. Here, the second part of the criteria for assessing IELTS speaking is justified - a lexical resource. In particular, the following criteria for the evaluation of lexical resources should be checked: the lexical volume and accuracy of the use of sentences the ability to paraphrase the use of idiomatic elements did you know that in English 2000 are often used words? In addition, there are about 3,000 academic-related words. Numerous studies show that proficient speakers use less high-frequency vocabulary in conversational speech. Instead, they use more academic words. At the same time, it goes without saying that this quantitative lexical range is used to determine expert-level speakers in the IELTS test. This means that the ability to use a range of academic words indicates a lexical improvement in the candidate's speech.

In addition to the vocabulary volume, lexical or linguistic correctness also serves as a linguistic evaluation criterion. Hausen and Kuiken (2009) define accuracy simply as error-free language. Any improper selection of words in a generated language can lead to inaccuracies. For example: "I would like to see you in the near future." This is coded lexically inaccurately: 'wish' should be 'hope'. A technically lexical error can be intentional or unintentional (reservation). Whatever the reason, the less you do, the better your result. Do you think these words make sense? A sense of humor is probably intriguing, not! Instead, the following words make sense: Humor sounds exciting. Because the word "meaning" refers to "humor" and "sound" - to the "exciting". These are all sentences. Native speakers use these collections to create runaway statements.

Phrase are parts of words that are usually stick-like. Thinking about the use of collocation in the IELTS test? Publicly accessible group descriptions say: Here some inappropriate choices mean that the candidate makes a short mistake by combining words (combination of choices). This means that it is useful to use the right collagen to obtain a high strip rating. Anywhere to investigate these useful surveys to add to your active lexical source. Follow this link to find out many parts of the dictionary for IELTS conversations. Do you hate when you can't explain the situation during the interview with the examiner?

One of the effective ways to solve these complex communication situations is to rely on paraphrasing. POOFRASING refers to information thinking in different words when the speaker forgets the word (or you don't know the word English). If you do not remember some words at all, it is normal for you to have such a problem in the IELTS SLAGO test. In this situation, you can't just murmur and lose your glasses. Use paraphrasing tricks here: You increase the group's rating to 7 or 8. You can effectively re-restraint in accordance with the explanation rules. 1. First, inform the examiner that you forgot the word. Although I don't remember the word. I will try to simplify it or explain what I mean.

2. Also use the following phrases to explain my word: Well, what it is, it seems we are using this technique to answer a typical question of who speaks IELTS. Question: How can we reduce traffic congestion in our cities? Answer: I think traffic congestion can be reduced by public transport rather than personal cars. Another issue of cars is that they make a lot of noise. I don't remember the word, but let me explain what I mean. This is a type of car emissions (carbon). One of the most unique properties of these gases is that they are responsible for air pollution. In this example, the candidate's vocabulary value is positively influenced by effective paraphrasing by explaining the forgotten word that better matches the examples. This example should be helpful if you find yourself in a similar situation. Using this technique affects your vocabulary. What happens when you speak during the IELTS exam as if you were in an everyday situation? You will lose votes. Why? Because they are taking an academic exam (IELTS). This is one reason why you should speak academically. But how can you speak academically? Using idioms is one way to do this.

The inclusion of sentences is considered an integral part of the IELTS challenge, as they often occur in academic settings. These skills demonstrate advanced language skills of candidates. So, if you want to reach 7 or more, you need to put different idiomatic expressions in the answers. These species are so common in their native English language; This would mean that competent speakers must know these sayings to some extent. For example: Questions: What flowers do you like? Answer: Well, my favorite flower is a rose. I think it's because I really like light and strong colors like red. I also like Sinta, which blooms blue and resembles the Pacific Ocean. This answer uses the idiotic saying, "I really am." It means "like something"; Which impresses the examiner and can show that you are a competent speaker. Important linguistic studies also show the use of idiomatic expressions in academic English. Ehrman and Warren (2000) estimate that 32.3% of idiomatic speech is the language of academic experts. In short, it is clear that idioms should form a large part of any IELTS test speaking for any expert level. You can visit this source for very useful information (with examples) to improve speaking IELTS. 4. Pronunciation. When speaking, it is very important to use rich vocabulary and grammar. Meanwhile, the ability to pronounce the word correctly is the last criterion for a professional speaker. Everyone who speaks English has an accent such as America, Canada, South Africa, England, Australia and New Zealand. However, do not confuse the definition of pronunciation with the accent. In turn, the pronunciation restores sounds so that the message is easy and understandable in the mother tongue. So, instead of worrying about your accent when talking to IELTS, you should just focus on talking as accurately as possible and reduce obvious pronunciation mistakes. The IELTS examiner evaluates your pronunciation based on many factors such as: Rhythm Rhythm Rhythm Intonation Stress Reasoning on Pressure when you need areas where you need to improve your pronunciation. Now I discuss all these factors one by one to explain them.

Understanding means that your language is recognized in English. For example, you can say "give me water" like "give me some water". It is unlikely to be understood by inaccurate templates. Many candidates of IELTS have a foreign accent. Therefore, your local accent should not affect the listener's way. In fact, you should have a "clear" accent so listeners can easily understand what you are saying.

Do you have to worry about your foreign accent? No. Because a strong foreign accent does not always improve your understanding. Empirical evidence shows that local American English is better understood in North America than even in BBC or British versions, and more than 80 percent of British are hard to say popular words. Therefore, understanding does not improve in the case of British or American accents. To do this you can do the following: 1.

Use Good word online and look at the word to pronounce it. The dictionary will give you a phonetic transcription of how each letter of the word must be pronounced. 2. Identify the phonetic letters of the dictionary. 3. Use the phonetic table and click on each letter (i and Å) to hear their pronunciation. PS: Download the phonetic table here. You will need Adobe Flash Player to use it. 4. Try to say the word now and finally compare your pronunciation on the previous online word slide with audio aid. Segmentation helps examiners easily understand your speech. What did I say I say: IELTS help/examination fragmentation/monitor/and/understand/your language/easy. If you understand what I'm talking about? The fragmentation consists in presenting each sentence of your discourse in fragments (which can be individual words or groups of words) so that it can be understood.

Pay attention to the fact that the examiner listens to your fragmentation skills. Without real sin, you can overwhelm the examiner to follow your meaning and obscure signs. Therefore, hitting is an important competence to improve before the examination. You like to speak: Read poems, pray aloud, sing songs, chat with a friend. But do you apply the same force with each word? Or you like to chat with the pulse! Consider this English rhyme: Eeny Meeny Miny Mo catches the tiger on tiptoe. This is where the upper letters are - this is the area where you generally speak loud to create rhythm. Rhythm is a natural element of any language. Native speakers in all languages have an obvious pace. It is important to master the rhythm of the English language.

Otherwise, your spoken language will be difficult to understand. How do you master the pace, could you ask? It is incredibly difficult to choose good rhythmic types of conversational English. Remember that the experienced IELTS speakers will not insist on each word of a sentence. Bad speakers will make the opposite. Just focus on content words when you say.

Content words are important words. The main meaning of the sentence. These are usually nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and pronouns. More precisely, solve only articles, prepositions, conjunctions and auxiliary verbs (tense, ha, masses); you will find the content. See these examples: I've never been to Britain. A motorcycle can spoil the intonation of pedestrians, which means changes up and down. To express a different context. For example, the differences in warning in the following sense (although both are the same sentence): 1. The train has left. (Does it mean he left the station) 2.

Did the train stay? (Here someone asks whether it is or not) Now you can understand the meaning of the entry in relation to the meaning in English. Listen to interesting programs on the BBC or The Voice of America radio to spot a park of voice acting to express different situations. This will help you with English intonation. Here you will also find sixteen possible varieties of emotions and insert the English language through intonation.

An English representative emphasizes stress on a particular syllable or word. Pay attention to the following sentences that emphasize the words (tested) (stronger and longer). when are you coming for dinner I never liked it. Create a pattern of rhythmic language. Expert speakers use stressed words to communicate accurately, even though examiners clearly do not hear the word clearly.

Let's say for example: speak with the word like photo and photographer. However, the examiners here may only be "photos only", but they still understand which word you are saying, given the stress used here: photo (graphic designer) (GRAFER). On the contrary, the candidate's native language may have stress in addition to English. For example, Japanese or French pronounce each syllable with the same stress. But in many languages of the Indian subcontinent, it is used in combination with consonants. Some of them can pronounce since the of -ff-i-Cult (greater emphasis on the pronunciation of "FF"), just like the Chinese Mandarin himself, the Chinese language creates a strong sound of the nose to emphasize what is not common in English. If students use a model of stress of the mother tongue when they speak in English, this can understand. On the contrary, the candidate will lose him. You might think if you speak English faster, you speak for free. It's not really. When you speak slowly, it clearly speaks. But how should it be slow? Six minutes estimated that the average level of the official world spokesman was 163 words per minute. In fact, applied linguistics studies offer the same configuration for an expert English speaker. Both results showed the limit of WPM speakers, which is considered free. How can you limit our declaration through this specific limit? The answer is simple: the best way to measure the main speech is the pause between ideas.

This simple technology helps you talk more clearly. After each punctuation, pay a break. It's important. By breaking these stains during the continuous language, it becomes an expert speaker. For example, a break after each punctuation (/ . E.) with the next sentence. You will feel the difference. Climate change is a real phenomenon / in most of the world. However, we have to adapt long term. I don't think we can change the process of climate change, but we can make a positive movement or to live together. You may have a British, Australian or American accent, but it may not help you in the IELTS test. The examiner is in order as long as possible. However, this understanding may be difficult if some words dispel. So everything is important how clear and exactly your accent is. For example, see how the value changes if you only change conditions: Good or Goat Song Vs. Sink Seats Vs. I mean half if you pronounce the "r" instead of the "d". The meaning will change (he is a goat teacher, he is not a good teacher). IELTS students often leave the plural and passive "ED" at the end of words, which also affects their accent. In fact, your native language may have specific phonological patterns that may prevent you from pronouncing some words in English. But it is also true that we all have the same vocal apparatus (tongue, teeth, lips and jaw), so we can all make the same sounds as native speakers. If you want to improve your accent, follow the guidelines below: Listen to a TED Talk presentation. Pay special attention to the condition of the mouth, tongue, teeth and jaws. (When you hear a difficult word) say it out loud in front of a mirror. Try to use your tongue, teeth, lips and jaws as a driver to pronounce this word. Use this method occasionally to instantly and radically improve your accent. Do you want to speak like a native speaker in the IELTS Speaking test? : Click here to download an exclusive, free guide to speaking like a native speaker when completing the IELTS test, you must pay attention to the factors required by the official IELTS band description. Finally, the examiner will assess you against the following criteria. I've looked at these four key areas that have a direct impact on your target audience's results. If you understand these four concepts, you should be ready to score high on the oral test. Consistent use of these factors will significantly improve your English speaking skills. I agree that some of these factors are more difficult to understand than others. Then it's your turn to ask me for more information. Explanation.